AUGUST, 1785. THE NUMB. 2880.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1785.

Books & Stationary,

A general ASSORTMENT, imported from LONDON, and to be SOLD on the moſt reaſonable TERMS, by

William and *David Hall*,

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, in *Market-ſtreet*,

ANDREWS's REMARKS on Engliſh and French Ladies,
Art of Speaking,
Age of Louis XV,
Barclay's Apology, Bartlet's Farriery,
Blackſtone's Commentaries, Britiſh Merchant,
Brown's Roman Hiſtory, Boſton's Works,
Buchan's Family Phyſician, Buchanan's Hiſtory of Scotland,
Burnet's Hiſtory,
Carver's Travels through the interior Parts of North-America,
Cecilia, or the Adventures of an Heireſs,
Chevalier Pierpoint,
Church Catechiſm, The Aſſembly's Shorter Catechiſm,
Clariſſa, Cheſelden's Anatomy,
Clark on the Promiſes,
Coke on Littleton,
Complete Houſewife and Confectioner, Complete Engliſh Cook,
Complete Horſe Doctor,
Common Prayer Books, Croxall's Æſop, Cunn's Euclid,
De L'Eſprit des Loix,
Death of Abel, Dode's Comfort, Diable Boiteux,
Douglaſs on the Muſcles, Dilworth's Aſſiſtant, Dodſley's Æſop,
Drummond's Travels, Dupin's Church Hiſtory,
Edinburgh Medical Eſſays, Elements of France,
Endfield's Speaker and Exerciſes, Epiſtolary Correſpondence,
Every Patient his own Doctor, Every Man his own Phyſician,
Familiar Dialogues for Children, Fiſher's Companion,
Flavel's Works, Fool of Quality, Ferguſon's Lectures,
Gay's Fables,
Gentleman Inſtructed,
Gibbons's Roman Empire, Gilbert's Law of Evidence,
Gordon's Companion,
Glaſs's Cookery,
Grand Tour,
Hawney's Meaſurer, Hill's Arithmetic,
Hiſtory of the Devil, Hiſtory of Florence, Hiſtory of Greece,
Hiſtory of the Stage,
Knox's Eſſays, Leyburn's Guide,
Law's Works, Ditto's Spirit of Prayer, Ditto's Spirit of Love,
Ditto's Serious Call, Ditto's Chriſtian Perfection,
Laws of Pennſylvania,
Lex Mercatoria,
Locke on Underſtanding,
Mair's Book-keeping,
Martin's young Gentlemen's and Ladies Philoſophy,
Medicina Britannica,
Memoirs of the Ladies of Great Britain,
Modern Reports, Modern Entries, Modern Travels,
Morocco Prayer-Books,
Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exerciſes of the Heart,
Muſical Miſcellany,
Newton's Arithmetick,
Oeuvres Sans-Souci,
Pilkington's Jeſts,
Ditto's Dictionary of Painters,
Penn's No Croſs No Crown,
Perrin's Grammar, Exerciſes, Pronunciation, Fables, Letters and Elements,
-----Count Moraux M. le Sage, Ditto de Shakeſpeare,
Pope's Works,
Pringle's Diſcourſes,
Preceptor,
Quincey's Diſpenſatory,
Rambler,
Raynal's E. & W. Indies,
Ready Reckoner,
Redemption a Poem,
Reid on Conſumptions,
Robertſon's Hiſtory of America,
Ruſſel's Seven Sermons,
Salmon's Gazetteer,
Sheridan on Education,
Siecle de Louis XIV.
Simpſon's Euclid,
Stone's Ditto,
Statutes at Large,
Spectator,
Stewart's Hiſtory of Scotland,
Steven's Guide to India Trade,
Swan's Architect,
Tatler,
Tiſſot on Health,
Trader's Sure Guide,
Two Mentors,
J. Weſley's Notes on the New-Teſtament,
Variety of Song-Books,
Vyſe's Tutor's Guide,
Wilſon on Climates,
Wife's Young Man's Companion,
Watts's Pſalms,
Ditto's Lyric Poems,
Ditto's Improvement of the Mind,
Whitefield's Hymns,
Young's Works, &c. &c.

London, Gentleman's and Town and Country MAGAZINES, for the Years 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781 and 1782, in Setts.

The Ladies MAGAZINES from January to December, 1784. with Supplements.

Univerſal, Weſtminſter and Town and Country MAGAZINES, from March to December, 1784, with Supplements.

ALSO,

Barclay's, Bailey's, Boyer's, Cole's, Dyche's, Fenning's, Johnſon's, and Entick's Dictionaries-----Horace, Juvenal, Virgil, Cæſar, Cicero, Juſtin and Terence Delphini---Clarke's Introduction, Cordery, Eraſmus, Æſop, Ovid, Salluſt and Cornelius Nepos, Kent's Lucian, Leuſden's Greek and Latin Teſtament, Schrivelius's Lexicon, Beza's Latin Teſtament, London Vocabulary, Selectæ é Profanis, Selectæ é Veteri, and Whittenhall's Greek Grammar.

Octavo Bibles, with and without Pſalms; School Bibles, Teſtaments Prayer-Books and Spelling-Books; Battledores, Manſon's, New-England and Royal Primers, Chap Books, Childrens Books, ſmall and large Meſſage Cards, Viſiting Ditto, Hiſtory of England Ditto, Harry and Andrew Playing Ditto, Copy Slips aſſorted, large and ſmall Pewter Inkſtands, with and without Tops, wooden Ditto, Ink-holders, Pen-knives, Money Scales and Weights, large and ſmall Slates and Slate Pencils, Temple Spectacles, Scales and Dividers, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Imperial, Medium, Fool's Cap, Pott and ſmall Poſt Writing Paper, Parchment, Paſteboard, Sealing-Wax, Quills, Ink-Powder, and Blank Books of different Sizes, ruled and plain, and Alphabets, Blanks of different Sorts.

MAPS of the United States of *North-America*.

PHILADELPHIA.

EQUALLY averſe with the Street Commiſſioners, to an obtruſion of our opinions on the public, we certainly ſhould not have otherwiſe noticed their exculpatory publication than in ſilent ſurpriſe, did it not involve implications of much too ſerious a nature to be paſſed over without a remark---animadverſion is not our object---we have no reſentments to indulge---and we diſclaim all prejudice.

As a Grand Jury we found ourſelves cloathed with an authority to examine--and we poſſeſſed an inclination to redreſs every public inconvenience within the cognizance of our appointment. As citizens, conſcious of having entertained upright opinions and diſcharged a faithful conduct, we now come forward to maintain what our oaths and affirmations required of us to execute.

We mean not to enter on a diſcuſſion of the powers and duties of Grand Juries---it will ſuffice, as our opinion, to obſerve, that we think every citizen (who holds his privileges in juſt eſtimation) ſhould conſider them, in the receſs of the Legiſlature, as forming the firmeſt bulwark againſt undue encroachments, and as conſtituting the beſt means of remedying public abuſes.

Having premiſed thus much generally, we come to the publication referred to.---The Street Commiſſioners having herein ſet forth, that "conſcious of the rectitude of their *intentions*, they appeared before the Judges of the Supreme Court on Wedneſday, July the 27th, the charges *fully diſcuſſed and conſidered*, the minutes of the proceedings of the Commiſſioners produced and read, they gave a recital of the particulars of their conduct, and the Court unanimouſly declared themſelves perfectly ſatisfied, that the Commiſſioners had diſcharged the truſt committed to them with *care, fidelity and zeal*."---On the appearance of this very extraordinary relation, which announced an ex-parte deciſion, we were led to make thoſe enquiries, which ſuch a deciſion (reverſing the preſentment, and impliedly charging us with malice or ignorance) might naturally be ſuppoſed to ſuggeſt---and we are perſuaded that the reſult of our enquiry will ſatisfy every impartial mind that we are chargeable with neither. For the proceedings had before the Supreme Court in this affair, we refer the public to the annexed relation given upon oath by John Gill, Eſq; Foreman of the late Grand Jury, to which ſtatement we have only to add, that four of us, as a deputation, having waited on the Chief Juſtice, he was pleaſed to inform that the Court, upon examining the minutes of the Commiſſioners, and referring to the act of Aſſembly, had reaſon to be ſatisfied with the *zeal*, which the Commiſſioners had diſcovered in diſcharging their duty---and that the Court agreed that no proſecution ſhould be had againſt the Commiſſioners---how exactly theſe circumſtances agree with the Commiſſioners recital, is left for the public to determine---It only remains for us to ſhew that there appeared to the Grand Jury ample cauſe of preſentment; and to do this we deſire to adduce no other proof than the daily obſervation of every citizen or ſtranger who walk our ſtreets---The explanation of the law is not with us---we contend not ſo much for law as for fact---but in ſome inſtances of the neglect (perhaps in moſt of them) the law, as well as the fact, will be found to ſupport the preſentment.

John Gill, *Francis Bailey*,*
Joſeph Wharton, *Levi Hollingſworth,*
John Montgomery, *Peter Whiteſide,*
William Sheaff, *Francis Wade,*
Joſeph Bowyer, *Robert Bridges,*
George Latimer, *Joſeph Bullock,*
W. Jackſon, *Francis Gurney,*
Henry Kammerer, *Charles Riſk.*

** One of the Grand Jury, agreeing in the preſentments, but had not an opportunity of ſigning them.*

ON Wedneſday laſt, the 27th of July, whilſt I was ſitting in the diſcharge of my duty, as a Magiſtrate at the City Court, I received a ſubpœna by the hands of the Sheriff, requiring my immediate attendance before the Supreme Court, reſpecting a preſentment made by the laſt Grand Jury for the city and county of Philadelphia, againſt the Street Commiſſioners for neglect of duty.-----Having acted as foreman of that Grand Jury, ſuch a requiſition appeared rather extraordinary to me; however, I inſtantly quitted the Court, and obeyed the ſummons---On my arrival at the State-Houſe, I found his Honor the Chief Juſtice, Judge Bryan, and Judge Ruſh, on the bench; five of the Street Commiſſioners attended, and the Prothonotary in his place; Mr. Ingerſol, Mr. Serjeant, the Sheriff of Northumberland county, Mr. Reynolds the Gaoler, with three or four perſons who ſtood without the bar, were the only others preſent. I now naturally expected to be called upon; but without being ſpoke to, the Chief Juſtice ordered the preſentment to be read by the Prothonotary---This being done, Mr. Ingerſol roſe as Council for the Street Commiſſioners; and after reading a variety of extracts from their books, entered into a vindication of their conduct, and concluded, by inſiſting that no neglect of duty was to be imputed to them---The Chief Juſtice joined him in opinion, and then declaring his approbation of their conduct, diſmiſſed them,---not a ſingle queſtion having been put to me by the court.

This is a ſhort and plain ſtate of facts: No intimation whatever was given to me of the intended hearing---no indictment was preferred; no ſtep was taken by the officer of the Commonwealth; no attorney-general appeared to defend her rights; the preſentment of her grand jury was left to be canvaſſed by thoſe only who were accuſed; the laſt day of the term was thought fit enough for the purpoſe; and the foreman was ſolemnly called into court, not as a witneſs to inform their conſciencies which the ſubpœna purported, but as a witneſs to the diſmiſſion of a charge which he and his brethren, appealing to God, and to their country, had on their oaths preferred. JOHN GILL.

Philadelphia, the fourth day of Auguſt, 1785.

John Gill, Eſquire, appeared before me William Adcock, Eſquire, one of the juſtices, &c. who on his ſolemn oath declared, that all matters ſtated in the foregoing relation are juſt and true. JOHN GILL.

Sworn before me this 4th day of Auguſt, 1785. WILL. ADCOCK.

Meſſrs. HALL and SELLERS,

Be pleaſed to inſert the following communication to the Society for promoting Agriculture, eſtabliſhed in this city, from a gentleman on Wye River, Maryland.

THE perſon at all diſpoſed to improve his knowledge in Agriculture, will find great ſatisfaction from experiments in various methods of ſowing and cultivating wheat, of all others the moſt valuable ſtaple, of the middle ſtates eſpecially.

Being previouſly aſcertained of the ſuperiority that three grains of wheat, in a tuft or clump, has over one grain, it became an object to try various other quantities to the clump; and having lately obſerved the reſult of the experiement, I ſend it to the ſociety, with the hope that they will communicate it tothe public before the approaching ſeed-time; with the wiſh too that others will alſo make the like and ſuch other trials as their minds may ſuggeſt.

In September 1784, I planted in clumps, diſtant from each other 6 by 8 inches, of the Waſhington or Egg wheat, as follows;

Clumps.		grs. each.	ſtalks.	heads.	wt. of heads.
					oz. dwt. gr.
7	A No. I,	3 yield	---	---	---
7	II,	5	71	69	1 13 ---
7	III,	7	92	92	2 7 15
7	IV,	9	98	95	2 6 6
			261	256	6 6 21
Clumps.		grs. each.			
7	B No. I,	3	57	57	1 8 21
7	II,	5	82	78	2 2 0
7	III,	7	88	82	2 8 16
7	IV,	9	124	113	3 2 8
			351	330	9 1 21

They were all planted at the ſame time, two inches deep, in ground rather weak and light; and were neither wed, nor the ground ſtirred; but A No. I, being next to where the ground was once well ſtirred in the ſpring, took ſuch a ſtart, from that circumſtance, that I exclude it from the compariſon with the other clumps; otherwiſe than that it may be argued, if, without the ſtirring, it had only given 60 ſtraws (as B No. I,) the difference being 29 heads, or one half more, ſhews the high value of ſtirring the ground in the ſpring.

It is ſeen, the more grains to a clump, the more wheat is yielded, generally, as far as 9 grains to a clump; others lay even to 12 or 14 grains. The heads being fewer than the ſtalks, is owing to the poultry having eaten them. The numbers B were but a continuation of the clumps from A, the diſtance of eight inches in the rows being preſerved between them. B IV was an outſide row (as well as A I) but it was not heed; and beſides broad-caſt wheat grew to within eight inches of the row. A I had 86 ſtalks, 73 heads, and weighed 2 oz. 8 dwt. 5 grs.

In viewing the wheat, before it was reaped, it always appeared thin, as did the ſtubble afterwards; and it ſtruck me, the tillering (branching) was trifling, and that there was much of ſpare ground; or, in other words, the clumps might have been nearer, to advantage; yet the clumps tillered 10 ſtalks, on an average, light as the ground was; for it was not a proper wheat ſoil, although the moſt of my farm is good wheat ground.

At 6 by 8 inches are 130,000 clumps in an acre: 10 heads a clump are 1,300,000 heads per acre, and 26,000,000 grains, at 20 per head (according to the Muſæum Ruſticum) equal to 26 buſhels an acre, at 1,000,000 grains *of all ſizes*, per buſhel; which ſeems too much for the ſoil on which it grew: But near one half may be tailings or loſt in various ways. From a former experiment in clumps, 6 inches by 6 inches, in good ſoil that tillered out the branches to 32 ſtalks average, it appeared that diſtance was not too near; yet, I prefer, for a field of near 30 acres, to be ſown this fall, 6 by 8 inches, that I may more eaſely ſtir the ground in April between the rows, and again *immediately before the wheat heads* break out, with a ſort of harrow teeth (colts-foot, or rather with little ſtirrers like chateauvieux's) ſet in a ſquare frame on two or four wheels, that juſt ſtride the ridge, which will give ſteadineſs to the frame.

The medium weight of the above 586 heads is 13 grains troy each head: When, in the Muſæum Ruſticum, the mean weight was 10¼ grains troy. Good merchantable wheat of Cheſapeake peninſula, of two fine crops, had 805,000 and 847,000 grains per buſhel. In England their wheat is ſo cleaned and aſſorted, that 700,000 or leſs fill a buſhel for market. Their inferior grain is conſumed at home, and none elſe, as I am informed.

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

In Market-Street, Philadelphia:

The GERMAN ALMANACK,

For the YEAR, 1786.

Der Philadelphiſche

Deutſche Calender,

Aufs Jahr, 1786: Iſt gedruckt und zu haben

By Joſeph Crukſchank,

Neben David Däſchler in der Marckſtraß, Philadelphia: Es iſt auch zu haben bey dem Buchhändler G. Chriſtoph Reinhold neben dem Schwarzen Bähr, und Caſper Singer neben dem König in Preuſſen, in eben derſelben Marckſtraß;——bey Ludwig Lauman, Kaufman in Lancaſter; faſt bey allen Buchbindern alhier, und bey denen andern Krämern in der Stadt und auf dem Lande, die da pflegen Calender zu Verkauffen.

Nebſt der gewöhnlichen Calenderarbeit, zeiget er das hohe Waſſer in Philadelphia an, und enthält folgende Merkwürdigkeiten, nemlich; eine cronologiſche Tabelle der römiſchen Kayſer, Könige von Franckreich und Engelland, und dem Zeit-Punct ihrer Regierung, vom Jahr 788 bis aufs Jahr 1786, die Zeitrechnung, das Alter aller Kayſer, Könige und Fürſten in Europa; die Namen aller Governör und Preſedenten in denen vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerica; verſchiedene Hülffsmittel vor Menſchen und Vieh; des Anton Benezets Fortſetzung ſeines Berichts von den Quäckern, ihrer Principia von der Tauf und dem Abendmahl, von Erdichtwären, von der Sclaverey, von ihrer Kirchenordnung, und dergleichen; Bericht von verſchiedenen Arten den Tag anzufangen, das aſtronomiſche und das gemeine Jahr, die dreyerley Arten Calender, verſchiedene Jahr Zahlen, von dem Lauff des Himmels, von den Fixſtern und ihrer Anzahl, von den Planeten und Kometen, von der Erde und ihrer Geſtalt; der Kayſer ein Lied; Liebeserklährung des Schneider Leichtfus worin der Urſprung des Worts "Schneiderbock" angedeutet wird; von den Gerichts-Tagen in Pennſylvanien, Marienland, Neu-Jerſey, Neu-Jork und Conecticut: Eine Tabelle vom Werth des Goldes und Silbers, und was es Wiegen ſoll, und ſo weiter.

Thurſday laſt arrived here the brig Commerce, from London, by which we have the following advices:—

HAGUE, *June* 10.

NOTHING would give us more pleaſure than to ſatisfy the impatient curioſity of our readers upon the preſent ſtate of affairs; but we are obliged to ſhare with them in the ſame impatience and curioſity, without being able to gain any information to direct us in the judgment that we might be ready to form concerning what will be the final event. The preſent is a time of ſuſpence: the ſcarcity of news and events renders our taſk ſo much the more difficult, as we renounce the common reſource, which is conjecture, being thoroughly perſuaded that we ſhould very probably miſtake, and that we could by no means indemnify the public for the errors into which we might thereby lead them. We ſhall only obſerve then, that nothing as yet contradicts the opinion already formed in favour of peace, which opinion has for its foundation, that on either ſide there is not any deciſive movement for war: mean time, the ſame activity continues in the cabinets, and the frequent arrival and departure of couriers, announces that matters draw near to a criſis.

Paris, June 2. Two fleets are fitting out, one at Breſt, and the other at Cadiz. This armament is pretended to be on account of the late affair on the Muſquitto ſhore, but the public opinion is, that theſe preparations have ſome other, and more important object.

LONDON, *June* 8.

According to letters from Liſbon, the American treaty with the Court of Portugal is now concluded, and the Americans are going to eſtabliſh a factory in that city, with the conſent of her moſt faithful Majeſty.

June 11. The total ordinary of the navy, as made up to the 31ſt ult. are, 110 ſail of the line, 12 fifties, 100 frigates, and 40 ſloops.

It is ſomewhat remarkable, that almoſt all the capital Portrait and Hiſtorical Painters, now in England, are North-Americans by birth! and, what is ſtill more extraordinary, the greateſt aſtronomer perhaps in Europe, is one Dornforth, from that country, a great and able ſelf-taught mathematician.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *June* 10.

Mr. Beauſoy prefaced, a petition he had to preſent from the merchants trading in the article of tobacco to North America, by obſerving that the frauds committed by ſmugglers in the importation of tobacco, were ſo numerous, as to injure the fair dealers in that article to a very great degree; when our imports from America were at the higheſt, and amounted to 1,500,000l. the article of tobacco made 700,000l. of it. The former import of that article into France, was 25,000 hogſheads, out of which laſt year ſhe could get no more than 1,200l. Holland alſo for herſelf and Flanders, uſed to take 18,000 hogſheads, of which ſhe could laſt year procure no more than 5000 hogſheads; from which he inferred, that the trade ſtill had a very conſiderable bias in favour of its ancient channel to Great-Britain; but the modes practiſed in ſmuggling, theſe articles were ſo various and ſucceſsful, that unleſs ſome meaſures were ſhortly adopted by way of prevention, the trade muſt in a great degree be loſt to this country. He mentioned one ſpecies of deceit practiſed between the revenue officers and the Captains of veſſels in this trade, which demanded particular notice. In order to avoid detection, as ſoon as one of thoſe veſſels appeared off Graveſend, the officers who were ſent on board, uſually write with chalk on the ſhip's companion leading to the Captain's cabin, *is there any thing wanting in our way*, which the Captain rubbed out, and in the ſame place wrote, *yes, what is your price?* The officer obliterates this, and in the ſame place thereof appeared the words, *five guineas a hogſhead*, which ſoon gave way to the Captain's anſwer *agreed*; beſides this, when the cargo was landed, the hoops were generally thrown by, and the contents of the hogſhead being opened in order to be weighed, was ſurrounded by a *number* of thieves, under the names of coopers, &c. who ſtole as much of the tobacco as was computed at about 40,000l. annually. When in addition to this, the Houſe would conſider the loſs of time on the part of the merchants, and that the duty on the firſt coſt of the article was fifteen pence per pound, beſides 269 parts of another penny. They would perceive that it was neceſſary ſome regulation ſhould be adopted in order to preſerve this trade. He then preſented his petition in favour of the merchants of London trading to America in the article of tobacco, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The following is nearly the true cauſe of a ſloop of war being ſtationed off Breſt harbour: A few months ſince a report was pretty current that ſome ſhips of war were equipping at Breſt, for the Eaſt Indies, which government having information of, ſent to Paris to enquire the particulars. The anſwer to our ambaſſador was, France is not going to ſend any ſhips to the Indies. The ſhips, however, continued equipping, and a freſh meſſage was ſent, which occaſioned an enquiry. "Where are the ſhips equipping at Breſt intended for?" No anſwer was given; the conſequence of this myſterious behaviour occaſions ſome jealouſy, and a ſloop now remains near Uſhant.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, May 21.

"The ſlow progreſs of the negociations no longer alarm us; as there is no appearance here of an approaching war. The ſlow movements of the troops, ſo far from indicating hoſtilities, are rather aſſurances of pacific meaſures; and the iſſue of our altercation with the Turks, will, in all probability, be like that with Holland.

Yeſterday morning orders were ſent from the War-Office for a ſtrong party of the guards and the horſe, who were on duty at the Horſe Guards, to be in readineſs to ſuppreſs any tumult which might ariſe, from the ſhops in the cities of London and Weſtminſter being ſhut on account of the new tax, &c.

Mr. Pitt was yeſterday ſaluted by continued hiſſes and groans by a great number of people, in his way to the Houſe of Commons; and it was with great difficulty he eſcaped, on his return, from the enraged multitude.

Dr. Prettyman had likewiſe a narrow eſcape, but which was attended with more difficulty, the populace purſuing him, till he took ſhelter in a houſe down one of the private ſtreets.

Yeſterday being the firſt day of the Shop Tax, the Retail Dealers of this metropolis, agreeably to the reſolution of which we gave notice in a former paper, obſerved it as a day of general mourning. There was darkneſs over all the land; the windows for the moſt part were wholly cloſed; in ſome places, only, they were partially opened. On one ſhutter was piouſly ſcrawled in chalk, *Lighten our darkneſs we beſeech thee, O Pitt!* Another exhibited, *A good king, and a wiſe miniſter for ever!* And in all quarters of the town were to be read, *No Pitt; No tax on Trade; No tax on Shops; No Diabolical Shop Tax, &c. &c.* We obſerved upon one window a paper importing that the *Shop was to be let*, and a direction was given *To enquire of Mr. Premier, in Downing-ſtreet*; but the moſt happy perhaps was a ſhort intimation of *Gone to Ireland!* On one of the churches in the Strand, ſome Chriſtianly Spirit had written, *Hang Pitt! Burn Pitt!* which had drawn the following couplet from a gingling genius, whoſe poetry ſeems not quite equal to his patriotiſm;

Let Pitt be hang'd on any tree,
But only burn his effigy.

Some perſons hung out *Crape Hat-Bands*, and other enſigns of ſorrow; while others more ingenious, turned artiſts on the occaſion, and exhibited caricatures of Mr. Pitt hanging on walls in company with certain *vulgar hieroglyphics*, to which, it is ſaid, the Premier bears no very paſſionate attachment. The wits of St. Giles's repreſented the miniſter under the figure of a *Great Boar*, though we profeſs ourſelves not to underſtand the ſatire, unleſs indeed ſome joke was meant on a word expreſſive of a diſagreeable thing, which perhaps may be a phraſe ſtill faſhionable in that polite diſtrict. There ſurely could have been no alluſion intended to the *Learned Pig*; as no animal is more unlike the Chancellor of the Exchequer; for the Porker can do every thing but *ſpeak*; the miniſter we are now ſatisfied can do nothing elſe.

The gloomineſs of London and Weſtminſter, yeſterday, impreſſed the public in general with the moſt ſerious ideas for the conſequences which may enſue on account of the miniſter's *oppreſſive* and *partial* tax on retail ſhops;—the grave and awful mode which the citizens adopted to expreſs their diſpleaſure and reprobation of that impoſt, it is preſumed will induce the miniſter to come forward and ſay—It ſhall be repealed. Silent contempt, and perſevering injuſtice, Mr. Pitt may be aſſured, will not be patiently endured by a generous and loyal people, whoſe greateſt glory would be to adminiſter relief to the neceſſities of the ſtate, provided their proportions were levied with an equal hand. The impoſt in queſtion partakes of no one principle by which the miniſter's judgment ſhould be juſtified; it is oppreſſive, it is partial, it is unjuſt, and ſtill more, it is unneceſſary. The three firſt qualities have been repeatedly and forceably pointed out, and the laſt, though not the moſt indifferent, is equally obvious, inaſmuch as the cities of London and Weſtminſter alone, will produce infinitely more at the preſent rates than 120,000l. which is the ſum called for from the whole counties of England and Scotland; notwithſtanding which, under a pretence of expected deficiencies, in conſequence of a reduction in the rates ſince they were firſt propoſed, the miniſter has levied freſh impoſts on new objects, and thus added further to the diſtreſſes of trade.

The effigy of the young miniſter was burnt laſt night in Covent-Garden, amid the execrations and curſes of a great number of poor ſhopkeepers in the neighbourhood.

A correſpondent recommends to the miniſter, whenever he has a moment's leiſure from the new commercial ſyſtem, which ſeems at preſent to engroſs the whole of his time, that he will (if it be *worth* his *attention*) look a little to our ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies. The french are certainly meditating a blow at them; not a ſhip that ſails to the eaſt that is not freighted with warlike ſtores; they have at this time 4000 men at the Mauritius, a force certainly not for the defence of that iſland. A new corps of engineers are juſt formed in France; and ſo intent are they at Douay in making cannon and other warlike emplements, that they even work on Sundays, a convincing proof that hoſtilities are meditated againſt our poſſeſſions in Aſia.

The emperor of Germany has already, profeſſedly on account of the high duties which we have laid on his linens, in order to afford an effectual preference to the Iriſh, prohibited all our manufacturers from his domin ons; a meaſure which is already ſeverely felt, and in a little time will be much m ore ſo

June 16.

The meſſage ſent from Mr. Pitt, a few days ago, to the American envoy, deſiring to poſtpone, for ſome time, the intended interview between them, gave riſe to ſome degree of ſpeculation. The common opinion was, that ſome difference had ariſen among the members of the cabinets, as to the propriety of receiving that *political* miſſionary on any other footing than as a private agent from our *quondam* colonies; and therefore, that the miniſter could not ſee him, till that point, which muſt decide the form and manner of doing ſo, was finally adjuſted. It would ſeem, however, from the accounts in yeſterday's papers, that, if there had really exiſted any doubts concerning that matter, the good genius of the new world had crept into our councils, and blown them all away.

It appears ſomewhat ſtrange to many, that Mr. Adams, who bore ſuch an active hand in the late rebellion, ſhould, of all others, be the man pitched upon by the Thirteen States as their legate in this country. This is looked upon as no great mark of the delicacy or politeneſs of Congreſs; but, when the matter is duly attended to, it will appear they could not well get paſt it. Who could have ſuch a claim, as Mr. Adams, to be the repreſentative of a body he was ſo inſtrumental in creating? And how could his or their triumph be complete, unleſs that repreſentation was to be in Great-Britain? Gratitude required no leſs from them; and the boldneſs of his patriotiſm could not otherwiſe have been ſo well manifeſted. As to any umbrage we might take at ſuch an appointment, there was no occaſion to think much about it.

June 17. We think our commercial readers too much intereſted in the following intelligence from Madrid not to give it inſertion. The Ordinance reſpecting the Spaniſh Eaſt-India company, bears date the 28th of April laſt. Its ſtock is fixed at thirty millions, nine of which will be ſupplied by the trading company of Caracais united to the former; five by the king, three by the bank of Madrid, the ſame ſum by the inhabitants of the Phillippines; the remaining part to be divided into ſhares of 1000 each. The company take upon themſelves to fit out the neceſſary ſhips for Spaniſh America, freighted with ſuch goods as are moſt wanting in theſe parts, to be exchanged for piaſters, corn and fruit. Theſe will be ſhipped off for the Phillippines, and employed in the purchaſe of India and China commodities. The king, by the ſame ordinance, declares the ports of thoſe iſlands freely open to traders of every denomination, and countries without exception.

June 18. The fire, on Thurſday night, in Compton ſtreet, began at Mr. Copſom's, tallow-chandler's, and after having been got conſiderably under, burſt out again, and burnt with redoubled fury; the flames caught the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, which rendered it a truly melancholy appearance; we underſtand there are upwards of fifteen houſes down, and that ſeveral lives were loſt—the wind being very high, carried the flakes of fire to a conſiderable diſtance, and put the whole neighbourhood in the greateſt apprehenſion for their ſafety.

From the LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE *of May* 3.

IN your late papers of Saturday, Wedneſday and Thurſday laſt, are three publications reſpecting the fate of the unfortunate American Loyaliſts. Theſe all appear well pointed, particularly the firſt, and clearly evince, upon the ſoundeſt principles of *equity* and *juſtice*, that they are richly intitled to the moſt liberal and generous compenſation from the Britiſh nation. Indeed, it is impoſſible to controvert a *right* ſo well founded; nor is there an Engliſhman with whom I have converſed on the ſubject, who has not, with the ſtrongeſt ſympathy and ſenſe of their merits, admitted their claim in its fulleſt extent.

But it ſeems to me, that the true queſtion has been miſtaken, and the time of thoſe writers taken up very improperly, in proving what may be really termed, *a ſelf-evident propoſition*; for, independent of the general principles of *equity* and *juſtice*, the many proclamations of the King, his Generals and Peace-Commiſſioners in America, and of the reſolutions of both Houſes of Parliament, all undeniably engagi g ſecurity and protection to the perſons and property of every loyal ſubject, who ſhould ſtand, forth to ſupport the rights and authority of this country, has not Government formally committed itſelf (very juſtly too) upon the faith of all theſe acts, and by the late ſtatute appointing Commiſſioners to enquire into the loſſes and ſervices of the American Loyaliſts, unequivocally admitted this principle of *right*, and that the *nation* is now bound, *by law*, to render them full and ample indemnity? To this plain fact, therefore, no ſuch reſpectable authorities as Puffendorf, Vatel or Burlemaque, are wanting, to prove to an Engliſh Houſe of Commons, what both its own ſupreme ideas of juſtice, and an Engliſh Act of Parliament, have already done.

The only queſtion that ſeems neceſſary to be agitated *now* is, whether thoſe Loyaliſts, whoſe caſes have been heard and reported upon to the Lords of the Treaſury, ſhall, by a vote of the *preſent* ſeſſions, be compenſated in part, or *in toto*, without farther delay, or be obliged to wait till the Commiſſioners have gone through *all* the claims, before any vote of ſupply takes place on the ſubject at all?

It is generally underſtood that, with all the praiſe-worthy diſpatch of the Commiſſioners, and the great induſtry and abilities they exert, it will take up, in addition to the time already ſpent, four or five years longer, before all the claims can be fully compleated. From what theſe gentlemen have experienced, they can, probably, pretty nearly aſcertain, not only what time the inveſtigation of the remaining claims will require, but alſo, what the amount of the *whole* will turn out, within forty or fifty thouſand pounds. If ſo, it is humbly ſubmitted to the wiſdom, juſtice and humanity of Parliament, to conſider whether the firſt ought not to take place in every ſeſſion, as they occur, rather than be procraſtinated to a later period.

The fact is, that *many* of thoſe unfortunate, but meritorious ſubjects, ſome of them with large or young and helpleſs families, are actually ſuffering, at this moment, the keeneſt diſtreſs, from a want of ſufficient ſupport, adequate to the real calls of life; and that *all*, having no capitals to begin with, are rendered abſolutely incapable of adopting any line of buſineſs for the future maintenance and eſtabliſhment of themſelves and families.

It is but for an Engliſhman to be aſſured of theſe truths, and for an Engliſh Houſe of Commons, repreſenting the boundleſs humanity, generoſity and juſtice of a great nation, to recollect, that theſe are the men, the honeſt loyal ſubjects, who, on the call of their Sovereign and country, boldly and chearfully ventured their lives, and ſacrificed their *all*, to ſupport the conſtitutional rights of Great-Britain againſt the rebellious attempts made to invade and uſurp its imperial authority; and ſhall ſuch virtue be deſerted by us in the hour of diſtreſs? or be ſuffered to wait longer for that due retribution and juſtice it has ſo eminently and dearly earned? I will venture to affirm, that *the ſenſe of the nation* univerſally pleads in their behalf; and that the Miniſter, in conſulting this, and giving his countenance to an immediate relief, will not only conſult the true intereſts and dignity of the nation, but alſo ſecure to himſelf infinite applauſe and honorable popularity. Theſe unhappy people have been already too much deceived, and too groſly inſulted in their feelings, as fellow ſubjects with ourſelves, to bear a farther repetition of either, nor is it conſiſtent with an Engliſhman's character that they ſhould; for "a wounded ſpirit who can bear." They aſk but for juſtice, and that their *ſufferings*, by being *delayed* to be redreſſed, may not, as too often is the caſe in life, be *forgotten*, and grow too cool on the minds of thoſe who ought to do them away, and reward their exemplary attachment to Government.

The greateſt queſtion, perhaps, may be with *ſome* (though few, it is to be hoped, are to be found of this ſceptical diſpoſition) are we able to bear, under our preſent preſſure of debt and taxes, ſuch an addition as may be neceſſary to diſcharge the obligations we owe to the Loyaliſts? The Miniſter himſelf has anſwered this queſtion by anticipation; for has he not, with becoming manlineſs and firmneſs, in his place declared, that our finances, reſources, and public credit, are in a very flouriſhing way, nor in the leaſt to be deſpaired of? Can we have any greater or better authority to refute the idle pretext of inability to diſcharge the juſt demands, and reward the faithful ſervices and loyalty of ſuch a meritorious claſs of men, who, as being equally fellow-ſubjects with ourſelves, ought not to be made a *partial* ſacrifice of, nor bear more than an equal proportion of the expences of the war, in common with other Britiſh ſubjects, who, fortunately for them, having their property on this ſide the Atlantic, yet enjoy their eſtates ſecure, with every comfort and proſpect of independence to their families that they can wiſh for.

The mode ſuggeſted of iſſuing debentures on the public faith, bearing an intereſt of five per cent. and to be funded in a year after emiſſion, or ſome other ſimilar, or more ſimple plan, ſeems to promiſe every advantage wiſhed for, without impoſing any new, or indeed any tax at all, to raiſe the intereſt that may annually become due to theſe; for in proportion as the claims are thus to be paid off, the preſent penſions will ceaſe, and leave but a trifling addition neceſſary, to what muſt now, as uſual, be voted for their temporary ſubſiſtence. It would be inſulting the feelings of the nation at large, and the wiſdom of the Houſe of Commons and Miniſter in particular, to argue this point any longer; for the ability of the country, the preſent good ſtate of our finances, our yet great reſources, the flouriſhing ſtate of public credit, the propoſed mode of payment, and the wiſhes of every good man, to reward loyalty and honeſty, if only ſupported by the kind offices and influence of the Miniſter, (for of his Majeſty's hearty concurrence there is no doubt) are all too notorious to be diſputed.

Whether it will take more or leſs than TWO MILLIONS, as one of the late publications aſſerts, (though it ſeems reaſonable to ſuppoſe the whole, when liquidated, will amount to at leaſt double, if not more than that ſum) ought not now to be thought of; for be it what it may, it will be only repaying to the Loyaliſts what we have borrowed of them, to purchaſe our peace with, from the United States of America, France, Spain and Holland, by the ceſſion of their eſtates, and conſequently their families comfort and happineſs. It is not ſo much the *quantum* (the ability of the nation being granted) as the *juſtice* of the meaſure, which in a peculiar manner calls upon us to fulfil the obligations due to that part of the ſame community, who have ſo dutifully performed their ſhare of the civil compact. We ought, from a juſt ſenſe of national character and honour, to adhere as ſacredly to the great duties of ſociety, in this particular, as to our public credit in money matters, for indeed they are ſo intimately connected, that a forfeiture of the former neceſſarily brings on the ruin of the latter. If the nation really cannot, from inability, pay the Loyaliſts, let it become bankrupt, and put them upon an equal footing with all its other creditors, by letting them come in upon a fair dividend for ſo much in the pound, as there can be no juſt reaſon aſſigned why commiſſion of bankruptcy ſhould not be taken againſt the public, when it cannot, or will not pay its honeſt debts, as is every day's practice, by the ſame public, in the caſe of a private debtor.

RICHMOND, *July* 30.

On Saturday, the 23d inſtant, a moſt daring piracy was committed in Burwell's Bay, on the ſchooner Sally, Lunsford, Maſter, from Rappahannock, bound for this place, by three men, Henry Butler, Charles Moore, and one Slaughter, armed with muſkets and cutlaſſes. They were cruiſing in a ſmall ſchooner, and after boarding the Sally, they plundered her of her cargoe of dry goods, and ſailed off; upon which Capt. Lunsford went aſhore at Hampton, and acquainted Commodore Baron of the circumſtances, who, the next day, diſpatched a boat in purſuit of them; and from the activity and diligent ſearch of the Captain and thoſe with him, the culprits were apprehended in the county of Nanſemond, where they intended to open ſtore. The greateſt part of the goods were recovered, and the pirates are ſafely depoſited in Hampton gaol.

BALTIMORE, *August* 2.

The commercial oppoſition of Great Britain againſt the United States of America ſtill continues; the various accounts from the Weſt-India iſlands cannot leave a doubt of their determination rigorouſly to abide by their navigation ſyſtem. Our trade feels the effects of theſe illiberal meaſures, and it calls upon the people of America to unite in their exertions againſt this and every other ſpecies of oppreſſion.

If America will be virtuous, ſhe has nothing to fear from any nation under heaven; they may diſtreſs her for a time, but her juvenile vigour will enable her to riſe and triumph over every difficulty; as her natural advantages are great, her people will encreaſe, and her governments acquire a tone and energy; commerce, agriculture and navigation will thrive in her extenſive domains, through the perſeverance and induſtry of her numerous inhabitants; and the time will come, when her preſent enemies will be convinced, "that no weapon formed againſt her can proſper."

The ſhip Waſhington ſailed the 29th of June laſt from Port-au-Prince, Hiſpaniola, bound to this port, and was wrecked on the 3d of July following, at two in the morning, on the Great Inagua. All the people on board were ſaved on that deſert iſland, and three days after were picked up by the brigantine Favourite, Capt. Thomas Smith, from Port-au-Prince, belonging and bound to Salem. Mr. John Dumeſte, merchant, of this town, and his lady, were among the unfortunate. Twelve days after they got on board of Capt. Smith, they met at ſea a Bermudian ſloop, and agreed with the Captain of the ſaid ſloop to carry them to Hampton, from whence they arrived in this town on Thurſday laſt. The humanity and kindneſs of Capt. Smith towards them is mentioned with great approbation, but particularly by Mr. Dumeſte and family, while on board of his brig.

WORCESTER. *July* 28.

The preſent ſcarcity of money will in all probability be the only means to bring us to our ſenſes. We have made large importations from Great Britain and elſewhere, and have had little beſides caſh to make payment --all the circulating currency in the United States of America is now thought to be inſufficient to pay what we owe for foreign luxuries --*mere baubles*. Hitherto we have behaved like children, whoſe *money*, to uſe an old proverb, *burned in their pockets*. It is now gone---and it is not likely that when our remittances ceaſe, we ſhall have more credit. This will of courſe ſet us to work, and, it is to be hoped, make us induſtrious, the only way we can retrieve our characters, and gain that happineſs as a people which we boaſted we ſhould enjoy. Nature has furniſhed us with ſoil and climate which will produce us all the comforts of life---nay more, if we but cultivate our lands, inſtead of acting the prodigal and the ſpendthrift, they will afford us all the rich luxuries we can deſire. Does not a man in private life appear ridiculous, who is not worth a ſix-pence, is healthy, but lazy, and ſo fooliſhly ambitious that he will borrow a chariot of one, and a laced hat of another, to make an *appearance* in abroad, while at the ſame time the miſerable wretch has nothing at home to feed his hungry belly, or ſupply the cravings of nature:---Such is the preſent picture of us as a people.

The General Aſſembly of Rhode-Iſland have paſſed an act to prevent the paſſing of baſe mixed metals, made in imitation of copper coin, as a currency in that ſtate.

NEW-YORK. *Auguſt* 2.

Extract of a letter from Shelburne, June 4.

"I cannot ſay I am happy here, I do not like the place, nor the leading men in it. I ſhall leave Shelburne this fall, if I can poſſibly ſell my lots. The great folks amongſt us have almoſt ruined the poor, and compel them to leave this and go elſewhere for a living. I really believe the ſettlement will fall through. Nothing but diſtreſs is expected this enſuing winter. Death will be welcome to many a good family. Many have, during the laſt winter, died here for want of the common neceſſaries of life. The allowance of proviſion made us by the King we ſcarcely benefit by, as the Commiſſary, in lieu of proviſion gives us notes, which we are compelled to part with to the merchants and others at a great diſcount. In ſhort, we now ſee that no dependence is to be placed in government."

Auguſt 3. Yeſterday a Court of Quarter Seſſions for this city and county was opened at the City Hall----when, after the Grand Jury had been qualified according to law, a moſt excellent charge was delivered from the Bench by Mr Recorder.

A correſpondent who was preſent on the occaſion, among other things, was much pleaſed by the notice taken of the many diſorderly houſes kept in this city---and remarks that the vices and miſeries of mankind are in no degree ſo much multiplied, as by ſanctioning innumerable houſes of entertainment; and that it ſtigmatizes our laws with indelible infamy, to encourage intoxication to increaſe the revenue.---Perhaps there is nothing more indiſpenſibly neceſſary than a ſtrict ſcrutiny into the character of thoſe to whom licences are allowed; and of leſſening the number, if not aboliſhing theſe public houſes,---where reigns uncontrouled a conſtant ſcene of intemperate feſtivity, riot, gaming and debauchery.---Where the ignorant and unwary fall a prey to ſeduction, and wallow in vice, till involved in the perplexities of murder, rapine and fraud, and haunted by the fears of detection, they drag on a life immured in diſtreſs, and tormented by the diſeaſe of intemperance; a ſtate of wretchedneſs and wickedneſs, only to be exceeded by regions of infernal torture.---At length they are releived from this, and hurried away, victims to the fury of the law---a ſcourge for the falſe enjoyments of life, and have their ill founded hopes of mercy blaſted in looſing the protection of that kind providence, the bright gleams of whoſe reſplendant luminary ſets, to them, to riſe no more.

Auguſt 6. Notwithſtanding the ſalutary precautions of the Corporation of this city, in their edict publiſhed laſt week, to prevent any miſchiefs that might ariſe at this critical ſeaſon of the year from canine madneſs, which has prevailed very fatally to many perſons in Connecticut, &c. we are informed that two perſons were bit laſt Thurſday by a dog ſuppoſed to be under that deſcription; information of which being carried to a Magiſtrate, the owner was brought before him for examination, and proper means immediately adopted to ſecure the citizens from any further injuries from that quarter.

Auguſt 8. The riches diſcovered at Senora, in New-Andaluſia, in South-America, are immenſe. One gold mine has been diſcovered within twelve leagues of the Preſidency del Alter, where, from fourteen pits, at the depth only of two feet, with very little labour, vaſt quantities of grains of gold have been found. Two other mines, equally rich, have been diſcovered in the neighbourhood.

Extract of a letter from St. John's, Antigua, dated July 13.

"Monday morning laſt, exactly at 3 o'clock, we were alarmed with a tremulous motion of the earth, which continued increaſing in its violence for near the ſpace of a minute, when there was the moſt tremendous concuſſion of the earth ever remembered in this iſland. It filled every ſoul with conſternation and terror, and died away in leſſening, but ſenſibly felt vibrations for ſeveral ſeconds of time. We have not yet heard of any material hurt done by this terrific viſitation here."

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 10.

We are informed by a correſpondent that the celebrated Dr. FRANKLIN had poſitively determined to embark for America about the middle of June, from Havre-de-Grace, with his two grandſons. With what pleaſure muſt this reverend patriot revifit his native country; and what pleaſure muſt every true lover of it feel, at the ſight of a man by whom ſo much has been done for it.---The paſſing the remainder of his life with eaſe and honor is the leaſt recompence due to his ſervices.

We hear the Honorable Supreme Executive Council have appointed James Morris, Eſq; Preſident of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. of the county of Montgomery.---A correſpondent obſerves, "If amiable qualifications and endowments, added to inflexible integrity, and a diſcerning, liberal mind, can render the good people of that county happy under his adminiſtration, they have every reaſon to conceive themſelves ſo, in approving, in the fulleſt manner, of the preſent appointment."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Waſhington, to his friend in this city.

"The Executive of the ſtate of Franklin has lately concluded a treaty of amity and perpetual friendſhip with the Cherokee Indians; and a negociation is on foot to give that nation a repreſentation in the new Legiſlation. The predatory excurſions of ſome weſtern tribes and Creek Indians have lately given ſome alarms here and in Kentucky; but it is hoped that the Commiſſioners of the United States will ſo conciliate thoſe tribes, during the ſummer, that a thorough peace will, before the end of the year, prevail on all our borders.

"I am happy to acquaint you, that the people of Kentucky have lately held a Convention, and adopted decided meaſures for a ſeparation. They have named their new ſociety The Commonwealth of Kentucky. This will be an occaſion of another deputation to Congreſs this winter."

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 11.

"A propoſal of a very extraordinary nature has been made lately by the Court of Madrid, through the medium of the Earl of Cheſterfield, our Ambaſſador in that city, for the Kings of Spain and Great-Britain mutually to guarantee to each other certain poſſeſſions, iſlands and ſettlements in the Weſtern World, which are near or adjoining to the American Empire. No regular negociation has been yet commenced on this buſineſs, which is but newly come upon the tapis before the Cabinet; but it is ſaid that his Catholic Majeſty, in order to incline our Court to enter into a treaty of ſuch nature, has offered very conſiderable advantages to be excluſively enjoyed by the King of Great-Britain and his ſubjects for ever, in a commerce to certain ports and places in South-America, from whence at preſent all nations whatever are excluded. No anſwer has been yet given, on account of other matters more weighty, which at preſent engroſſes the whole attention of the Miniſtry; but as ſoon as the two Houſes of Parliament break up, and the Cabinet thereby obtain a little leiſure, it is expected they will take it under conſideration, and if the commercial regulations with France are not likely to be ſettled, it is expected that ſomething of this kind with the Spaniards will be adopted. The late treaties between France and Holland, which have given ſome diſguſt to the Catholic Court, is ſuppoſed to be the reaſon of this propoſal to the Britiſh Cabinet."

It is now confidently aſſerted, that the Britiſh Miniſtry have at length determined to give up the poſts on our frontiers, as ſoon as others can be prepared for the reception of their troops and ſtores within their *own* lines, as ſettled by the late treaty of peace. However honeſt and ſincere their intentions may be in this reſpect, yet they will undoubtedly deprive America of the benefits and advantages that would otherwiſe accrue to her ſubjects from the fur trade, in that quarter, this and the enſuing ſeaſon. A chain of forts, neceſſary to preſerve an extenſive communication along their borders, cannot be poſſibly erected this fall, for, by the time the engineers, who are gone to ſurvey the ground for this purpoſe, trace the lines and make report, the inclemency of the weather will compel their troops to ſeek for ſhelter in winter quarters.

One of the moſt important chymical diſcoveries, that of the fixing of mercury, which has ſo long been ſearched after by the curious, has at laſt been made at Vienna, Germany, by a lady of the name of Orbelin, who has for ſome years employed her leiſure hours in chymical operations: This lady invites any perſon to be an eye-witneſs to her having diſcovered a means of fixing mercury, and rendering it fuſible as other metals are, without the intervention of any other metallic ſubſtance; and after its fixation by a proceſs of no great length or labour, this able chymiſt ſubmits the mercury to the greateſt heat, without its reſuming any of its former volatility, the principle of which is abſolutely deſtroyed. On the contrary, this volatile metal becomes ſo entirely fixed, that the greater heat it is placed in the more compact and denſe it becomes, even to a ſtate of brittleneſs. Thus we are indebted to the fair ſex for one of the greateſt chymical diſcoveries of this age.

We learn from Kingſton, in Jamaica, that Charles Kelly, the ſeaman that eſcaped from the ſchooner Friendſhip, on board of which the piracy and murder were committed by Johnſon, Keating and Twentyman, for which Keating ſuffered, and the latter ſentenced to die, is arrived there, and underwent a long examination before three Magiſtrates, in which he made every diſcovery, and gave the moſt ample information for the conviction of Johnſon, who is ſtill in goal, and whoſe trial has only been poſtponed for want of evidence. It is ſaid that he has alſo related ſome circumſtances of Johnſon's cruelty, which have not yet been made public, and tend greatly to the aggravation of his guilt.

To my Fellow-Citizens of PENNSYLVANIA.

IN Mr. Humphreys's news-paper of the 5th, is an extract from the minutes of the General Aſſembly of this ſtate, dated the 8th April ult. wherein I apprehend the reputation of their conſtituents (as freemen) to future ages, will be affected.---The part I allude to is, where the Aſſembly, by a majority of 42 to 15 of the members, have declared their "refuſal to a reviſion of the teſt-laws," whereby thouſands of valuable and uſeful men are ſtill deprived of invaluable rights and privileges, granted to them by the conſtitution. This refuſal I may venture to ſay is contrary to the voice of the people in general, and inconſiſtent with the ſpirit of liberty, and the ſafety of the ſtate.

To compare the characters of the oppreſſors and oppreſſed may not be here neceſſary; but thus far may be juſtly obſerved, that many of thoſe who are deprived of their rights, and rendered ſlaves, are men who have always lived in peaceable ſubjection to the laws of the land, borne great part of the expences of the war of this ſtate, good citizens, and merit a better fate---While many of their *oppreſſors* are of oppoſite characters, have paid a trifling proportion of the taxes neceſſary for carrying on the late war (which, if expedient, may be proved from the books of aſſeſſment) are little known, and, were it not to obtain partial advantages for a few deſigning men, would have remained in their original obſcurity to the end of their days.

To enter into an inveſtigation of the propriety of continuing the preſent teſt-laws may be the object of abler pens; but having a regard to the preſent as well as future reputation of my country, I am ſorry to ſee a *minute* of Aſſembly that would be a reproach to any people.

It is well known there are but few ſteps between freedom and ſlavery, and that it is neceſſary to watch over *thoſe* who we have placed *Guardians* to our liberties; and that any record that has a tendency to leſſen our ideas of preſerving equal liberty to "all men," agreeable to our conſtitution, and tranſmit to poſterity an invidious diſtinction, ought to be held in the higheſt contempt.

Auguſt 6, 1785. AN OLD SOLDIER.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the ſtate of Pennſylvania having appointed and commiſſioned the ſubſcriber, Inſpector of Boards, Plank, Staves, Heading and Timber, for the ſtate of Penſylvania. All Merchants and others are hereby notified, that unleſs they call on him or his lawful Deputies to inſpect the ſame on the ſhipment thereof, that they may depend the laws to prevent frauds on the exportation of lumber from this ſtate will be put in force againſt all delinquents. JOHN LINNINGTON.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 2, 1785. †

TO BE SOLD,

A Large Three-ſtory Brick HOUSE,

the corner of Cheſnut and Second-ſtreets.

A Three-ſtory Brick HOUSE, on the weſt ſide of Second ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Market-ſtreet, extending back to Strawberry alley, now in the tenure of John Conolly; both houſes exceeding good ſtands for buſineſs. Alſo,

A Small HOUSE in Gray's Alley.

The terms of payment will be made eaſy---For further particulars, enquire of SAMUEL HOWELL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 4, 1785.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Orphans Court for Cheſter county, will be SOLD by public Vendue, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of Auguſt inſt. the ſale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a Tract or Parcel of LAND, ſituate in Weſt-Nottingham townſhip, containing about 107 acres and allowance, whereon are erected a meſſuage or tenement, ſtable, and a ſpring-houſe over a never failing ſpring of water, near the dwelling houſe. There are a garden and orchard; about three acres of ſaid tract is good watered meadow, and a conſiderable quantity more may be made at a ſmall expence, and about 30 acres of woodland; bounded by lands of Francis Armſtrong, Joſeph Brown and others, late the eſtate of John Holmes, deceaſed, and to be ſold by the ſubſcribers.

† JAMES CLANEY.)
Auguſt 5, 1785. JANE CLANEY,) Adminiſtrat.

Reading, Auguſt 1, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN DIEHL, late of the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks, deceaſed, to bring in their accounts on or before the firſt day of October next, to the ſubſcriber, for ſettlement. And all thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make payment on or before that time, as no further indulgence will be given,

§ ROSINA DIEHL, Adminiſtratrix.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH ALEXANDER, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts proved, that they may be paid, by ROBERT GRAY, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 9, 1785.

Cheſter County, July 29, 1785.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT is requeſted that all DISTILLERS make entries of their Stills, and the number of gallons they contain, with the Collector of Exciſe, before they proceed to diſtil any farther.---Alſo all arrearages of exciſe to be paid immediately, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt according to law.

No further notice will be given.

§ JOHN CHRISTIE, Collector.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 6, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the premiſes, on THURSDAY, the 25th inſtant (Auguſt) at 12 o'clock at noon, a ſtone Meſſuage, Barn and Tract or Piece of LAND, ſituate, lying and being in Biberry townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Jonathan Knight, Job Watſon and John Jackſon; containing 85 acres, with the appurtenances; taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Walton, by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Salem county, Weſt New-Jerſey, Auguſt 4, 1785.

WHEREAS *Sarah Huggins*, the wife of the ſubſcriber, hath left his houſe without any juſt cauſe, and taken a conſiderable quantity of his property: theſe are to forwarn any perſon truſting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

¶ SAMUEL HUGGINS.

Salem county, Weſt New Jerſey, Auguſt 4, 1785.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his bail and creditors, a certain JOHN EWENS, by trade a taylor, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſomewhat round ſhouldered and full breaſted, dark brown eyes and hair, very well dreſſed, a likely, ſmart, active fellow; his cloaths cannot be particularly deſcribed, as he took a quantity of cloth of different kinds with him, that he was intruſted with to make; he left a diſtreſſed wife and family of ſmall children, and took with him the wife and female child, about 8 months old, of the ſubſcriber; ſhe has brown hair and eyes, ſandy complexion, has loſt ſome of her teeth before, has a hair mole on her face: Her ſiſter went off with them----black hair and eyes, dark complexion, ſmiling countenance. The above woman took from the ſubſcriber a conſiderable quantity of public money, the ſum as yet unknown. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Ewens and Woman, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ SAMUEL HUGGINS.

Auguſt 8, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of DAVID JOHNSON, formerly of Marlborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, but late of Macunge, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, to diſcharge the ſame before the firſt of September next, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney without further notice; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, before the 15th day of September next, to the ſubſcriber, living in Miller's town, Northampton county.

§ ALEXANDER M'MICHAEL, Executor.

Glouceſter Goal, Auguſt 2, 1785.

WAS committed to Glouceſter goal, on the 24th of May laſt, a certain John Poor, ſuppoſed to have ſtolen the following articles, a ſilk cloak, a pair of ſtockings, a needle-book, a chintz gown, a ſhift, two handkerchiefs, one gauze, with red edgings, four caps, a pair of ſleeves, two gauze caps, a fan, a ſmall new red trunk No. 4, two coarſe ſhifts, a blue linnen petticoat, a ſtriped blue ſhort gown, one callicoe ditto, and many other things. Any perſons who have loſt the deſcribed goods, are deſired to come and prove their property in three weeks from this date, otherwiſe the ſaid Poor will be diſcharged from his confinement, if nothing further appears againſt him.

¶ ISAAC LENNARD, Goaler.

Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, Auguſt 9, 1785.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, Wife of ADAM BARR, much to her grief, has found her name publiſhed in the papers by her huſband, accuſing her of eloping from him without any cauſe. If being often beat and abuſed in a moſt cruel manner, thrown in the fire, ſometimes almoſt ſtrangled by him, at other times thrown on the floor and ſtamped on, ſwearing he would murder her, and other ill treatment, which diſabled her from getting out of bed for ſeveral days, ſuffering both black and white ſervants to abuſe her with ill language, and when her mother came to ſee her, he in a furious manner turned both her and her mother out of doors.---If ſuch cruel uſage, from a man who ought to have been her beſt friend, be not ſufficient cauſe for leaving him, ſhe leaves the impartial to judge.

§ CHARITY BARR.

State Lottery Tickets for Sale at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

BY virtue of a certain Writ from the Comptroller-General's Office, to me directed, will be expoſed to public SALE, on MONDAY, the 15th day of Auguſt next, at the Premiſes, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a Plantation or Tract of LAND, ſituate in Londonderry townſhip and Mountjoy townſhip, in the counties of Lancaſter and Dauphin, containing about 500 acres, lying on boath ſides of the Connewaga creek; there are about 200 acres of cleared land, out of which are about 30 acres of cleared meadow, and a great deal more can be made. The upland is as good as any on the ſaid Connewaga creek, with two log dwelling-houſes, barn and ſtables, and an excellent ſeat to build a merchant and ſaw-mill. Late the property of William Hay, Eſq; ſeized and taken in execution.---Due attendance and credit will be given at the day of ſale, by

§ THOMAS EDWARDS, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On MONDAY, the twenty-ſecond day of Auguſt next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 168 acres, ſituate in New-Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, late the eſtate of Samuel Brown, deceaſed. On the premiſes are a ſquared log dwelling-houſe, a ſtone ſpring-houſe with a never failing ſpring in it, a large log barn with a threſhing-floor in the middle and mows on each ſide, alſo an excellent bearing orchard, with divers kinds of other fruit trees, 8 or 10 acres of good meadow ground, part watered, and more may be made, alſo a ſufficient quantity of woodland. The purchaſer ſhall have poſſeſſion the firſt of April next. Likewiſe, will be ſold the ſame day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, another PLANTATION, ſituate in Norriton townſhip and county aforeſaid, containing 105 acres of land, all late the eſtate of Samuel Brown, deceaſed; on the premiſes are a good ſtone and lime dwelling-houſe, a new ſtone and lime ſpring-houſe, with a never failing ſpring in it, a good log barn, a large bearing orchard of excellent fruit, 12 or 14 acres of good meadow, and more may be made and watered, a ſufficient quantity of woodland. Diſtant from Philadelphia 18 miles, and 1½ from the county town. The purchaſer to have poſſeſſion the firſt of April next. Due attendance will be given, and the terms made eaſy, by

§ ANN BROWN and)
July 30, 1785. JOHN BROWN.) Execut.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed (by adjournment) will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Coffee houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a three ſtory brick HOUSE and LOT on which the ſame ſtands, ſituate in Front ſtreet, on the bank ſide, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets (the 6th houſe from Cheſnut-ſtreet) containing in front 27 feet, and in depth 40 feet, or thereabouts, bounded eaſtward by Water-ſtreet, weſtward by Front ſtreet, northward by a houſe and lot of John Gill, Eſq; ſouthward by Peter Dick's houſe and lot, and is conveniently ſituated for a merchant, having large commodious ſtores in Water and Front-ſtreets; ſubject to a grount-rent of 18l. per annum; taken in execution as part of the real eſtate of Peter Turner, deceaſed, and will then poſitively be ſold to the higheſt bidder, by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

N. B. An indiſputable title will be made to the purchaſer for ſaid premiſes.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1785.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public SALE, at the Old COFFEE-HOUSE, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick Meſſuage, brick Kitchen, and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of a fourteen feet Alley, extending from Sixth to Seventh-ſtreets, known by the name of Sugar-alley; containing on the ſaid Alley 19 feet, including the half of a certain three feet Alley, and in length or depth 88 feet; bounded weſtward by a meſſuage and lot of ground now or late of John de Willer, ſouthward by ſaid fourteen feet Alley, eaſtward by Richard Dill's ground, and northward by ground of William Maſters, Eſquire.

Alſo, another Lot or piece of Ground, on the north ſide of the aforeſaid fourteen feet Alley, containing in breadth on ſaid Alley 19 feet, and in length or depth 88 feet; bounded eaſtward with eight feet of Ground, now or late of Richard Farmer, and partly with a four feet Alley, and northward by ground of William Maſters, Eſq; taken in execution as the eſtate of George Rouſtz, late deceaſed, by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed (by adjournment) will be expoſed to public ſale, at the premiſes, in Providence townſhip, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of Auguſt next, at 12 o'clock at noon, a certain PIECE of LAND, containing about 40 acres; bounded by lands of Moſes Rambo, Andrew Todd, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Eſq; and the Manatawny road; taken in execution as part of the real eſtate of Detrick Welker, and to be ſold by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 26, 1785.

WHEREAS a certain ROBERT HOGG hath forged orders in the name of the ſubſcriber, and hath in conſequence thereof received a conſiderable ſum, and ſince eloped. I do hereby offer a reward of FIVE POUNDS, to any perſon or perſons who ſhall or may apprehend and commit to ſafe cuſtody the ſaid Robert Hogg, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice.---He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, ſlim made, of a dark complexion, has long black hair, and is very ſlow of ſpeech.---All Captains of veſſels are hereby requeſted not to take him off, otherwiſe they will be proſecuted according to law.---Flatmen and others who bring wood to the city of Philadelphia, and the care of which comes under the notice of the ſubſcriber, are again required not to accept any orders but what are immediately under his ſignature. All reaſonable charges, excluſive of the reward, will be allowed; and this publication is intended for the benefit of the community at large, that they may be upon their guard againſt impoſition.

An additional reward of FORTY SHILLINGS is offered by JOHN SICKLER, for apprehending the ſaid Robert Hogg. And if any maſter of a veſſel before the publication of this adverteſment has taken him off, the ſubſcriber will pay the expence of his return paſſage, if brought back, beſides the above reward. † ROBERT LUMSDEN.

For NEW-YORK,
THE SLOOP
NEW-YORK Packet,
JOHN HYDE, Maſter,

WILL ſail in five or ſix days, having part of her cargo on board. For freight or paſſage, apply to ſaid maſter on board, now lying the upper ſide of Market-ſtreet wharff. Auguſt 2, 1785.

THE partnerſhip of JOSEPH JENKS and Co. being diſſolved a conſiderable time paſt, thoſe indebted are requeſted to pay their reſpective balances to Joſeph Jenks. And as there is a neceſſity of ſettling their affairs as ſoon as poſſible, thoſe accounts out-ſtanding after the 15th of September next, will be put in ſuit for recovery without further notice.

July 20, 1785. § JOSEPH JENKS & Co.

Great-Egg-Harbour, July 17, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all that have any demands againſt the eſtate of ELIJAH BARRET, late of Great Egg-Harbour, deceaſed, to bring in their accounts properly proved for ſettlement. Alſo all perſons that are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment.

† THOMAS CHAMPION, Executor.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 2, 1785.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber (living in the diſtrict of Southwark) on the firſt inſtant, an apprentice lad, named BENJAMIN MOFFET, by trade a calker; he is about 18 years of age, blind of his right eye, much pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on, when he went away, a round blue jacket, white trowſers, check ſhirt, and a round hat, bound; he alſo took with him his maſter's working tools, marked C. M. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by CHRISTOPHER MARTIN, Calker.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. ‡

STRAYED or STOLEN, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheltenham townſhip, Montgomery county, two bay MARES, one of them about 14 hands high, and ſome ſaddle marks, the other not quite ſo high, both ſhod before, and are natural pacers. Whoever brings ſaid mares, or gives information, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by WILLIAM PORTER. † July 18, 1785.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, inn-keeper, on Haverford road, a bay HORSE, about 7 years old, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

July 10, 1785. ¶ LLEWELYN TAYLOR.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Towamenſing, and county of Montgomery, two brown milch COWS. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

June 27, 1785 ¶ JOHN LUKENS.

STOPPED, on ſuſpicion of being ſtolen, TEN YARDS of STUFF. The owner proving property and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to the PRINTERS. ¶ Philad. July 30. 1785.

To the ELECTORS of the CITY and COUNTY of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

MY thanks are due to you for your votes and intereſt at the laſt general Election, for the Coroner's Office; a continuance of your favors at the enſuing Election will further oblige,

GENTLEMEN,
Your friend and humble ſervant,
¶ JOSEPH RUSH.

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE ſubſcriber purpoſes offering himſelf as a Candidate for the Coroner's Office at the enſuing Election. Should he be favored with your votes and intereſt, it ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by your friend and humble ſervant,

JOHN LEACOCK.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1785.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed (by adjournment) will be expoſed to Public SALE, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of Auguſt next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Houſe of JAMES LUKENS, in Briſtol townſhip, on the road leading from Germantown to Jenkintown, where the Lime-kiln road croſſes the ſame---All the GOODS and CHATTLES of the ſaid James Lukens, conſiſting of rye, corn and flax in the ground, houſhold goods, farming utenſils, one cow, hogs, a mare and colt, and ſundries.-- As alſo at the ſame time will be ſold, the houſe and lot whereon the ſaid James now lives, containing two acres of land, a two ſtory ſtone houſe, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe, with ſundry fruit trees and garden thereon, being near eight miles from Philadelphia; taken in execution as the property of ſaid James Lukens, and to be ſold, by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to Public SALE, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th of Auguſt next, at 6 o'clock in the Evening; a three ſtory brick HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, appurtenant thereto, ſituate on the north-weſt corner of Vine and Third-ſtreets, having a front on Vine-ſtreet 48 feet, and on Third-ſtreet 36 feet. The Houſe is built of the beſt materials, and finiſhed in a workman-like manner, and few buildings in this city can equal it in convenience, for either private or public buſineſs; it ſtands on the higheſt ground in the city; and from the top of the building, which has a Chineſe railing round the whole, you have a fair view of the river Delaware and the city and liberties. The premiſes ſubject to a ground-rent of 30l. per annum; late the property of James Kinnear, and to be ſold by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

THE ſubſcriber requeſts all perſons who have any demands againſt him, to meet him at the GOAL in this city, on the 15th day of Auguſt next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, in order to ſettle with them as far as in his power, otherwiſe he intends applying to the Honorable General Aſſembly, at their next ſitting, for relief from his long impriſonment.

Philad. July 27, 1785. LEVI RUBEN.

WANTED,

As an APPRENTICE to the
CURRYING BUSINESS,

A young lad about 14 years of age, that can be well recommended for his integrity and ſobriety. No other need apply. Enquire of the Printers hereof. †

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, pleaſantly ſituated on the road leading from Jenkin-town to Oxford, in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 33 acres, chief of which is meadow ground and woodland. It adjoins the lands of Joſhua Morris and Suſanna Fletcher, and Abington Meeting-houſe, is part of the eſtate of Joſeph Phipps, deceaſed, and is very ſuitable for a gentleman's country ſeat. For terms, apply to JOHN PHIPPS, Inn-keeper, in Jenkin-town. †

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to Public SALE, on the Premiſes, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of Auguſt enſuing, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M. A moiety or half part of 300 acres of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Sadſbury, bounded by lands of Thomas Truman, James M'Clellan and others. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Gravenor Marſh, and to be ſold by ¶

Cheſter, July 25, 1785. WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public SALE, at the houſe of Daniel Stevor, in Weſt Nantmill, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of Auguſt enſuing, at 3 o'clock P. M. one undivided fifth part of a MESSUAGE, and TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Nantmill, containing 158 acres, more or leſs, ſubject to the widow's dower; bounded by lands of Samuel Cunningham, James Hanna, John Sook, and Robert Matthews. Late the eſtate of John Graham, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by ¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, July 25, 1785

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public SALE, on the Premiſes on SATURDAY, the 20th day of Auguſt enſuing, at 2 o'clock P. M. A TRACT of LAND, with 2 Meſſuages thereon, a large proportion of well watered meadow, and a ſufficient quantity of woodland, well timbered; ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-town, containing 250 acres; bounded by lands of Thomas Darlington, Jacob Yearſley, Titus and Thomas Taylor, and lands of Mary Norris. All late the eſtate of John Hunt, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by ¶

Cheſter, July 25, 1785. WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, July 25, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 20th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a Lot of Land, containing one acre, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Charleſtown, bounded by lands of Benjamin Langſtreath, and by the great road leading from the Valley Forge to Warwick furnace; late the eſtate of Alexander M'Calla, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

LANDS for PUBLIC SALE.

To be SOLD by public vendue, at the Vendue Store, in Baltimore-town, and the ſale to commence on the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until all are ſold.

ABOUT 4650 acres of very valuable LAND, the property of the Baltimore Company, viz. Orange, containing about 2800 acres, adjoining ſaid town, the greater part of it very well wooded, the ſoil tolerable good, and lays well for farming.----- Philipſburgh, containing about 900 acres, lays nearly adjoining ſaid town, and on the banks of Patapſco river and Harris's creek, where the navigation is very good, and there may be ſeveral good and commodious ſhip-yards eaſily made; ----this tract abounds with different kinds of timber and fire wood, and contains ſeveral ſwamps and valleys, which may be eaſily made into valuable meadow, and a conſiderable quantity of the up-land well adapted to farming.---Gorſuch, containing about 500 acres; this tract lays adjoining Philipſburgh, and extends down to the point oppoſite the fort, which forms the mouth of our harbour, and lays two miles on navigable water; there has been formerly a few acres of this land cleared; but the remainder of it abounds with large lofty timber, chiefly white oak of the firſt quality for ſhip-building and with fire wood; on this tract there is a very large proportion of valuable meadow and up-land of the firſt quality for farming.---In ſhort, the many advantages it has over moſt other lands, renders it the admiration of all who examine it.

Three ſmall tracts, laying round the old Mount Royal Forge, on both ſides of Jones's Falls, about one and a half miles from ſaid town, containing about 250 acres; on this land there are three excellent mill-ſeats, on one of which ſtands the old forge, with other conſiderable improvements.-----About one half of theſe tracts is very well wooded; but what adds exceedingly to its value, there are a conſiderable number of quarries of excellent ſtone for building.

Bare-Hills, containing about 200 acres, laying about ſix miles from ſaid town, in the neighbourhood of Col. Darby Lux, and will be particularly deſcribed at the time of ſale.

The whole of theſe lands will be laid off in lots of various ſizes, according to their ſituations, and as it may be thought will beſt ſuit the purchaſers. As there are many beautiful ſituations for Gentlemen's country ſeats, a number of lots will be laid off for that purpoſe, and the remainder in mill ſeats, ſtone quarries, gardens and farms.

The terms of ſale of theſe lands are the one tenth of the purchaſe money of the three tracts, laying round Mount Royal forge, to be paid down the next day after the ſale, and bonds with approved ſecurity, payable in five years from that date on intereſt, to be paid annually, for the reſidue;---and for the remaining tracts, one twentieth part of the purchaſe money to be paid down the next day after the ſale, and bond with intereſt in the ſame manner as aforeſaid, for the reſidue.

Plats of the whole will be made out in a ſhort time for the examination of the public---any perſons deſirous of viewing Philipſburgh, or Gorſuch, before the day of ſale, are requeſted to apply to Mr. Miles Love, living on the latter; thoſe who may be deſirous to view the other lands, are requeſted to apply to Capt. Zachariah Mackubin, ſurveyor on Howard's hill, Baltimore. Attendance will be given at the time and place of ſale, by

ABRAHAM VAN BIBBER,
BALTIMORE, CLEMENT BROOKE,
July 1, 1785. JOHN MERRYMAN.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 17th inſtant out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, a bright bay HORSE, 13 years old, 15 hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, and ſome ſaddle marks on his back, natural pacer, has neither brand nor ear-mark. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get him again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by July 23. § PHILIP MOORE.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of a paſture in the commons, on the 20th of June laſt, a bay HORSE, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, has a ſmall ſtar and ſnip, with a ſhort docked tail, one hind foot white, and ſhod all round with light ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by † JACOB KEEHMLE.

Darby, 7th month 26, 1785.

CAME into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Darby townſhip, Cheſter county, in the fifth month laſt, a part blooded bay MARE COLT, ſuppoſed to be two years old paſt, no particular marks, except a ſcar on the near ſide of her neck. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. § BENJAMIN LOBB.

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